

Business Notices.

L. O. WILSON & CO.
Bottle the attention of buyers to their stock of
SUMMER DRY GOODS.
No. 12 Broadway, and
No. 11 and 13 Day St.

Light, graceful, ethereal, durable, comfortable
and elegant as a KNOWN SUMMER HAT. They combine
the most perfect qualities of the material, and are
made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

SUMMER HATS.—LEAF continues to supply
everybody with the most beautiful Summer Hats. The
Hats are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

GENIE'S CASSIMERE HATS.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVER HATS.—A new variety
of the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

THE NEW YORK SUITS.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—One thousand
dollar a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good
operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved high speed
machines. For more information, send for a copy of the
Circular, and you will see the advantages of these
machines. They are also made of the finest quality of
straw, and are just as cool as the most perfect of the
kind.

SUMMER STOCK.—Our large and elegant stock
of SUMMER CLOTHING is now ready and on sale, embracing
all the latest styles and fashions. They are made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the most
perfect of the kind.

SUPERIOR CARPETS.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.—A new variety
of the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

GREAT BARGAINS.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

RICH CARPETS.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—A new
variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the kind.
They are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

ELIANT BOTTLES AND GAITERS.—A new variety
of the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—A new variety
of the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

HORNET'S.—A new variety of the most beautiful
and elegant of the kind. They are made of the finest
quality of straw, and are just as cool as the most
perfect of the kind. They are also made of the finest
quality of straw, and are just as cool as the most
perfect of the kind.

CATAWBA WINES.—A new variety of the most
beautiful and elegant of the kind. They are made of
the finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind. They are also made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind.

WHOLESALE SHIRTS.—A new variety of the most
beautiful and elegant of the kind. They are made of
the finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind. They are also made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind.

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—A new
variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the kind.
They are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

WIGS—HAIR-DYE—WIGS.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The great Catarrh
Dietary is now ready and on sale. It is made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind. They are also made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind.

MARSH & CO'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The great Catarrh
Dietary is now ready and on sale. It is made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind. They are also made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind.

MARSH & CO'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The great Catarrh
Dietary is now ready and on sale. It is made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind. They are also made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind.

MARSH & CO'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The great Catarrh
Dietary is now ready and on sale. It is made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind. They are also made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind.

MARSH & CO'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—A new variety of
the most beautiful and elegant of the kind. They
are made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind. They
are also made of the finest quality of straw, and are
just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The great Catarrh
Dietary is now ready and on sale. It is made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind. They are also made of the
finest quality of straw, and are just as cool as the
most perfect of the kind.

MARSH & CO'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES.—A
new variety of the most beautiful and elegant of the
kind. They are made of the finest quality of straw,
and are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.
They are also made of the finest quality of straw, and
are just as cool as the most perfect of the kind.

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1856.

Governor Seward's Speech.
The Great Speech of Governor Seward on the Immediate
Admission of Kansas, is now ready, in pamphlet form.
Price per dozen, \$1.00. Price per copy, 10 cents.
Orders for the same will be promptly filled by
Greely & McElrath, New York.

Sumner's Speech.
New ready, the Hon. Charles Sumner's Speech in the Senate
on Kansas Affairs—32 pages.
Price per dozen, \$1.00. Price per copy, 10 cents.
Orders, including the cash, are respectfully solicited.
GREELY & McELRATH.

Kansas Free-State Convention at Cleveland.
A Convention of States interested in the Freedom of Kansas
will be held in Cleveland on the 26th inst., to perfect a national
organization for the aid of the Free-State cause in Kansas.
Each Free-State Association now formed is requested to send
one or more delegates to the Convention. General unity of
action must be effected to save that important and beautiful
country from the curse and degradation of African Slavery. Free
State papers of N. Y., C., N. E., and Ohio, and Penn.,
will, on request, be sent to the Convention.

**CHICAGO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FOR FREE KANSAS.**

The advertisement of *The New-York Ledger*,
printed on our twelfth page on Saturday, was
accidentally so mutilated that, in justice to the proprietor
of that paper, we reprint it this morning.

The Tribune for Europe
Will be ready THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It
will contain all the latest news up to the time of going
to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing,
can be had in the publication office. Price Six
Cents. The Mails by the steamer Niagara, which
leave Boston to-morrow, will close at the Post-Office
at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

CONGRESS.
SENATE, June 16.—Mr. Clayton made a speech on
Kansas affairs. Mr. Adams spoke on the bill requiring
a residence of 21 years before naturalization. Mr.
Seward replied briefly, and the Senate adjourned.

**The Hon. Charles Sumner's Great Speech in behalf of
Free Kansas.** Printed in fair, large type, and forming a large
stitched and trimmed octavo pamphlet of 32 pages, is now
ready at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE. Price, 40c. per dozen, \$4
per hundred, \$20 per thousand—cash. Orders are
earnestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least
sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark for
what Mr. Sumner was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the
Senate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slave-
holding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their
resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have
virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr.
Sumner, and then judge between him and his assailants.

No more advertisements can be received for THE
WEEKLY TRIBUNE of June 21st, as the space we devote
to advertising is already taken. Advertisers will
please send in their favors for June 28 early as practi-
cable. Price one dollar a line.

Some fourpenny-halfpenny politicians got up
a ridiculous story about an interview between Col.
Fremont and the Massachusetts Delegation to
George Law's Convention, representing that Col.
F. had actually made concessions to the proscrip-
tive sentiments of "Americans." This absurd
statement, as will be seen by a card in another
column, is flatly contradicted by the Hon. Timothy
Davis, M. C., from Massachusetts; the Hon. E. C.
Baker, President of the Massachusetts State
Senate, and Gen. Sutton, on whose authority it
originally purported to have been made.

The proceedings in the North American Convention
yesterday will be variously commented on ac-
cording to the point of view from which they are
regarded. The first great feature of the day was
the withdrawal of the entire New-Jersey delegation,
with a few other individuals, together pretend-
ing to represent the interests of Commodore Stockton,
who went out on the ground that the Con-
vention was becoming too decided in its hostility
to Slavery extension, and that they must seek a more
congenial atmosphere. Considering that nothing
had been said by anybody during the whole exist-
ence of this Convention, and, indeed, that nothing
could well be said, expressive of a more thorough
and entire opposition to Slavery extension than
Commodore Stockton's recent letter, his professed
friends, in this bolting, subject themselves to the
imputation of being either fools or knaves. How-
ever, out they went, and holding a separate Con-
vention, nominated a Presidential ticket with all
the gravity in the world. Their candidates are
Robert F. Stockton of New-Jersey and Kenneth
Rayner of North Carolina. We presume that
neither of the gentlemen they have thus selected as
victims will take the least notice of their silly per-
formance.

After the departure of the bolters the Con-
vention proceeded by ballot to indicate its preferences
as to candidates for President and Vice-
President. For the former office N. P.
Banks, jr., of Mass., was selected on the second
ballot; for the latter there was but one ballot,
and William F. Johnston of Penn. having a major-
ity of the votes, was declared the unanimous prefer-
ence of the Convention. The Convention then ap-
pointed a committee to present these preferences to
the People's Convention at Philadelphia, and ad-
journing over to Thursday next, to await the action
of that body. Mr. Banks not being present, could
of course say nothing, but Mr. Johnston at once
rose, and by a curious blunder, taking this mere
declaration of preference for a formal and positive
nomination, proceeded accordingly to accept in a
solemn, set speech. Of that blundering speech we
give a report elsewhere. In it we must say that
we do not find that eminent spirit of patriotism
which might have given some dignity even to such
a discourse. Mr. Johnston does not seem to re-
gard himself as needing any other nomination
or as prepared to submit his claims to any other
tribunal. He does not speak as a man engaged in
a common cause with a vast body of freemen of all
political denominations, and as aiming at their ap-
proval, but as the exclusive candidate and repre-
sentative of a portion of that body. We say frankly,
that we should have preferred to see on such an
occasion and under such circumstances a manner
less positive and a more conciliatory spirit. It is
certainly not by taking it for granted that the can-
didate of a Convention which represents one special
division of the Opposition forces, is likely to insure
his nomination by the representatives of the entire
body.

With regard to Mr. Banks, we should regret to
believe that he had in any manner tried to get this
nomination. Even if he were an aspirant for the
Presidency, which we have been assured is not the
case, we should be surprised, after his declara-
tion, to learn that he had sought it here. He has
always declared his first choice to be Col.
Fremont and we cannot doubt that he will

size the earliest moment to say as much to the
Philadelphia Convention which meets to-day.

To the People's Convention, which com-
mences its labors to-day at Philadelphia, is in-
trusted a duty of the most solemn character. On
the issue of its deliberations depends the question
of the preservation of the Constitution, the sup-
pression of civil war and the restoration of peace
to this recklessly agitated and periled Union. That
end can only be achieved by removing the Govern-
ment from the control of the so-called Demo-
cratic party, which, with no cause, and in the
midst of profound general tranquility, has wantonly
hurled upon the country the dangers which now
menace its existence, and the shame which blacken
its good name. To continue that party in power is to
roll forward to the consummation at which the Nullifiers and Border Ruffians
who now control it have always been aiming,
namely, the total subjugation of the Union to
Slavery, or else its destruction and the erection of
a new slaveholding and slavetrading government
out of the Southern States, the Territories, and
such parts of the tropics as can be acquired for the
purpose. The question to be decided at this elec-
tion is thus the most momentous and critical that
has been raised since the nation was first organ-
ized; and its decision, one way or the other, depends
as we have said, upon the action of the Phila-
delphia Convention.

These unprecedented outrages and perils for
which the so-called Democratic party are exclu-
sively responsible, have had their natural effect in
breaking up old party ties and bringing men of the
most opposite views on ordinary political
questions, into union and co-operation. The
situation is not unlike that when, with
universal consent, a dictator was appointed at Rome.
The People, by a general rising against the crimes
of the Administration and its friends, have given
this Convention the weighty charge to see that the
Republic takes no detriment. It is not a party
movement. It is not a movement of Democrats,
or Whigs, or Foreign-born citizens, or Know-
Nothings. It is a movement of the People, putting
aside their former divisions, postponing all the dis-
putes by which they had been sundered, and uniting
as freemen, as republicans, as Americans in the
largest sense of the word, for the preservation and
purification of the American system of government
against the reckless perversions and the audacious
attacks upon its very life which Franklin Pierce
has taken the lead in, and James Buchanan has in-
dorsed and is pledged to continue.

Such being the nature of this vast movement,
which is one of the most cheering in our history,
because it indicates a sound heart in the people, it
is manifest that the candidates selected to lead it
in the coming struggle should be men whom all the
elements combined in this noble uprising can look
to as genuine and of unobjectionable issue or interest,
but of the one vital, predominant purpose for
which we are united. The two pivotal points on
which the election is to turn are Free Territory
and Free Speech; and as candidates, we must have
men who have not been involved in previous
party conflicts, or engaged even in the
honorable pursuit of political station in
such a manner as to have provoked animosities
or prejudices that might repel even the moderate
and unenthusiastic adherents of either of the parties
or sections of parties that have enlisted in the
general movement. We must have candidates who
are not offensive to Whigs, Democrats or Know-
Nothings, Free-Soilers, or citizens of foreign birth
—candidates whom all can heartily support as Rep-
resentative Men worthy to carry the common
cause through to a substantial and permanent
triumph.

As by a spontaneous instinct almost, the People
in all quarters seem to have fixed upon Col. FRE-
MONT as their candidate for the Presidency. Not
a professional politician, a Democrat originally,
but never a bitter or proscripive partisan, never
an office-seeker, a man of heroic firmness and
courage as well as of mental resources tried in
various fields of difficulty and danger, a man
who has risen from the lowest ranks of life, and
who by his own experience of the deadly influence
of Slavery upon the poor whites of the South has
learned to hate it, and above all, as one
whose influence was powerful in settling the
question of Freedom in California, he is a
natural Representative of the great principle
of Free Territory. It is for this reason
that without any efforts on his part he has been
brought forward as the most fitting candidate for
the crisis. The nominee for Vice-President should
be characterized by similar fitness for this supreme
emergency. He should be a man of undoubted
opinions and policy on the vital questions at issue;
he should be one whose distinctions have been
gained rather as a statesman than as a political
partisan, of whatever name. Fremont, as we have seen,
is the Representative of the principle of Free Ter-
ritory; need we ask who is the equally natural
Representative of FREE SPEECH? Will not every
old warrior, CHARLES SUMNER of Massachusetts? And
would not the entire People applaud his elevation
to the office of President of that Senate which
has witnessed with disgraceful indifference the
recent attempt to suppress Free Speech by the
assassin's blade? His name upon the People's
ticket would greatly contribute to swell the tide
of enthusiasm which the prospect of Fremont's
nomination at Philadelphia (of which to judge by
our dispatches of last evening, there is no longer
any doubt) has already excited in all parts of the
Free States.

In the history of all Republican Governments
of which we have any memorials there exists a mel-
ancholy coincidence. Whether we study the an-
nals of ancient republican Greece, which in this
point of view are very instructive, of the Italian
Republics of the middle ages, or of Holland, or
Switzerland in more modern times, it is the same
thing over again, with some variations indeed, but
at bottom the same. In all those communities we
see in juxtaposition two distinct and incongruous
elements, by whose action and reaction on each
other the social destinies and political condition of
those communities has been decided generally in a
way fatal to liberty.

Altogether the most remarkable and peculiar
of these elements, and that to which all republics,
whether in ancient or modern times, have owed
all their very existence—has been a body of free labor-
ing men, farmers, artisans, mariners and traders—
men whose skilled and intelligent labor has been
stimulated by the fact that they themselves were to
enjoy the fruits of it, into prodigies of production;
such prodigies of production as have accumulated
more of wealth and of the comforts, refinements
and elegances which the accumulation of wealth
brings along with it, within the narrow circuit of

a single city than could be found distributed over
vast empires where production was exclusively
carried on by forced labor for the benefit of others.
It was such free laboring men, men who under the
stimulus of the free enjoyment of the fruits of their
own labor, made production and accumulation the
business of their lives; men not ashamed to work
with their own hands, but who dignified manual
labor by conjoining with it a perpetual exercise of
the intellect applied to solve the problem of making
two spears of grass grow where one grew before,
or the correlative problem of turning two spindles
with the same power that had turned one; it was
these laboring, producing, accumulating, intelligent,
industrious, indefatigable men that built up Athens;
that opened the way for her architects, painters,
sculptors, dramatists, historians, orators, philoso-
phers; that studied all the shores of the Mediter-
ranean with cities which reflected more or less
fully the glories of Athens; and which in Alexandria,
Antioch, and so many other famous capitals, gave
to barbarous empires seats and centers of civiliza-
tion, and by the diffusion of the intelligence and
cultivation which originated with them, contributed
a chief share to the glories of the Roman Empire
and of Roman civilization.

The civilization of modern Europe had precisely
the same source. It took its origin with the towns
—many of them as Europe began to be delivered
from barbarian invasions and savage-reviving as it
was from the ruins of the old Roman municipa-
lities; at first little better than places of refuge
for runaway serfs, expanding afterward into rich
and populous communities, which, as in the case
of the Lombard towns of Italy, the Hanse towns
of Germany and the cities of Flanders, became
distinct and self-governed political communities,
whence industry and civilization have gradually
been diffused—the advancement of Europe keep-
ing exact step with the growing influence and
numbers of the men who produce. And the same
thing is to be observed in America. It is our
great mass of productive citizens, men
who combine hand labor with head labor, which
has caused these United States in a hundred years
past so wonderfully to out-grow and to cast into the
shade in population, wealth and social importance,
the once famous but now eclipsed Mexico, Brazil
and Peru.

Unfortunately, however, all republics, whether
in ancient or modern times, have been cursed with
the presence of another class, to which all their
misfortunes and the final extinction of republican
liberty is uniformly to be traced. This class has
always and everywhere consisted of a body of landed
proprietors whose domains have been cultivated by
either slaves or serfs, and who, however they may
for a time have consented to take on the character
of simple citizens and to put themselves on a par
with the men who labor, have always felt a con-
tempt, ill concealed or openly avowed, for all in-
dustrious pursuits, and have claimed that as a su-
perior class having leisure and capacity for political
affairs, it belonged to them to govern the State, to
fill all the principal offices, civil and military, to
control its policy and its legislation with a view to
their own special interests—in one word, to be
masters and to reduce the industrious and laborious
producers to the position of their subjects.

From the earliest to the latest times, the whole
history of republican communities will be found
to consist in the struggle between these two
classes—on the part of the industrious producing
citizens a struggle to retain the political control
of the society which they themselves have created
and which owes all its prosperity and all its great-
ness to them; a struggle on the part of the aristoc-
ratic class to gain the administration of affairs,
to reduce the laboring citizens to an inferior posi-
tion, finally to deprive them of their political
rights, and to quarter themselves in the shape of
office-holders, civil or military, on the community
for support.

In this struggle, as the melancholy history—over
and over again repeated—of the downfall of repub-
lican Liberty shows, the aristocrats have enjoyed
three great advantages over their plebeian com-
petitors which have enabled them, with very few
exceptions, ultimately to triumph. In the first
place, while the attention of the productive
classes has been mainly bestowed upon the man-
agement of their private affairs, the aristocratic
class have made politics their exclusive business,
devoting all their energies to the subjugation, now
by trick and contrivance, now by wheedling and
now by threats and violence, of their busy and too
thoughtless fellow-citizens. In the second place,
with the increase of wealth the productive class
tends to hoot out from its opposite extremities,
social excrecences, parasitic growths, which not
only in a great measure sap its own vitality, but
which furnish the hostile aristocrats with allies
and assistance of which they eagerly avail them-
selves. From one extremity there springs out a
class of very wealthy men, a part of whom aspire
to become the aristocrats of production, while
others of them, withdrawn from the pursuits of
trade, are welcomed as recruits into the body of
the aristocratic class, which thus constantly re-
plenishes itself from among those who ought to be
its most formidable opponents. At the same time,
from the other extremity there grows out a prole-
tarian mass of poverty and wretchedness, the joint
production of defective social arrangements and
of the natural weakness if not depravity of a cer-
tain part of mankind—grog-shops and the malaria
of tenement houses combining with diseased con-
stitutions and defective training, to create such a
populace as clusters about the Five-Points and
saddens and dims the joy and glory of every great
center of wealth and civilization. It is to this
sect that the aristocrats always turn for support
in their political warfare against the great middle
productive class, and here they are always sure to
find it—since it is but natural for those unfortunate
people to take a malicious pleasure in running coun-
ter to the interests and wishes of their better-off
neighbors, and in showing their importance in the
only way they can, by the amount of mischief they
are able to do—a just retribution, too often, for the
thoughtlessness and selfishness and total absorp-
tion in money-making, carelessness of the future
and disregard of the claims of brotherhood and
humanity which have permitted so unhappy and
dangerous a class to spring into existence without
any serious effort to arrest or to mitigate the evil.

A third great advantage which the aristocrats
have always enjoyed has been in the division of the
productive class into hostile factions and parties,
based frequently on selfish, personal considerations,
and which by dividing its strength has made it fall
an easy prey to the aristocratic designs upon it.

These reflections on the past history of republics
are not without a great practical interest for us.
We ourselves to-day are in the midst of the same
struggle, and nothing but a perfect consciousness
of the extremity of our danger, and the exertion
of every nerve to escape from it, can save us from
the humiliating subjection to aristocratic rule
into which so many other republics have sunk.
Our slaveholders constitute an aristocratic class,
exactly similar to that above described, and which
is desperately struggling for the control of our
political affairs, or rather to retain that control
over them which, by the treachery of Pierce and
other demagogues, they have been enabled to estab-
lish. These aristocratic claimants to be our mas-
ters have, we must confess it with sorrow, a for-
midable body of allies among ourselves. Douglas
comes on from Washington to raise the Five Points
against us, with him a congenial labor of love, and
the Five Points respond with shouts and yells to
his appeals, while that miserable traitor
John Van Buren, and other miserable upper-crust
traitors to Freedom, respond to him with the war-
ring of their perfumed pocket-handkerchiefs. The
question now is, shall the control of this Republic
continue with the productive class, or shall we fol-
low in the footsteps of so many other unfortunate
communities, and surrender ourselves and all the
fruits of our industry to be dominated over by an
aristocracy, resolved to trample us under foot and
to rule us with clubs and bludgeons, commencing
with our Senators in Congress and following up the
process upon our brethren in Kansas?

We give in another column an account of the
state of things in Nicaragua, which will be read
with painful interest. It is derived from a source
in which all confidence may be placed, and ought a
thousand times to outweigh the statements sent to
this country from Nicaragua by correspondents
who do not dare and would not be permitted to tell
the truth.

The Americans in Nicaragua, while made the
instruments of most cruel oppression to the unfor-
tunate natives of that country, are scarcely them-
selves better off. Both their persons and their
property are at the absolute disposal of Walker,
who holds them in duress, refuses, except in par-
ticular instances, to allow them to leave the coun-
try, and compels them to serve as soldiers in his
army. That, indeed, is the only occupation open
to them. The idea, held out to seduce new emi-
grants, of any peaceful or industrious occupation is
wholly without foundation. Wheeler, the Ameri-
can Minister, is but a mere tool of Walker, who
seems indisposed to recognize any American citi-
zenship, and who claims all American residents as
his subjects. It is difficult to say whose situation
is most miserable, that of the unfortunate Nicara-
guans, or that of the American adventurers at
present in military possession of the country.

We give to-day additional letters from Kansas,
containing further details of the severe trials to
which the unfortunate Free-State men of that
Territory are exposed. Four different systems of
despotic oppression are simultaneously brought to
bear upon them. They are beset by all sorts of
indictments and prosecutions emanating from the
Territorial Courts, and based on the infamous acts
of the Bogus Legislature and the still more in-
famous law laid down to Grand Jurors by the
scoundrel Leecombe. In addition to this, they
find themselves under the authority of self-con-
stituted Vigilance Committees, who assume to
themselves the power of ordering whomever they
please forthwith to quit the Territory, of which
some remarkable instances are contained in the
letter of our Leavenworth correspondent. Thirdly,
they are liable to be arrested, disarmed and
plundered, or to have their houses burnt over
their heads by armed bands of desperadoes, who
are traversing the Territory in every direction and
committing all sorts of outrages with the evident
intent of driving the Free-State men out of the
Territory. And fourthly, if they must enter in
their own defense against these bands of armed
marauders, Col. Sumner is on hand with his dragoons
to disperse them.

Such are the means by which Douglas's famous
threat of "We will subdue you" is at this moment
in the process of being carried out. It is true that
Gov. Shannon has issued a proclamation, given in
another column, which seems to disavow these
armed invasions of the Territory, but not the
least respect or attention is paid to it on the part
of the Border Ruffians; and if it ever should have
any effect, it will only be against such armed bodies
as may enter the Territory with the view of bring-
ing aid to the oppressed Free-State men. The
only considerable exploit yet recorded of Col.
Sumner, is his releasing from the hands of the
Free-State men certain prisoners whom they had
taken, and who forthwith proceeded to join the
party which sacked and plundered the town of
Osawatomie. Our Le